

American Fencing

A Training Program

by Stanley S. Sieja

Ed. Note: Mr. Sieja is coach of Princeton and an experienced physical training director. He has been asked by the Olympic Committee to assist in conditioning the candidates for the Olympic Team.

It is not only difficult but definitely impossible to create a set formula that will fit each member of the Olympic squad and prepare him to be in top physical condition for the Olympic Games. The members come from various parts of the country, each is living a different life and there is a difference in age, physical makeup and physiological development which makes their individual needs vary greatly.

If the human body is to undertake the endurance of a difficult, strenuous and prolonged competition under the greatest physical and psychological pressure it must be properly prepared for such a test. Since most of the Olympic squad members are veteran national ranking fencers they must have previously devised some form of physical training, either supervised or under self-guidance, to carry them to their present position. They thoroughly understand what is now expected of them: to be the best fencer possible and to be in top physical condition at the Olympic Games. There is, of course, no better time than the present to start not only thinking and planning but actually doing something about the preparation of one's self for these games. The proper conditioning of the body is a task which cannot be accomplished in a week or two.

I don't intend to suggest any radical changes in your present living habits for this will bring about more harm than good. I will endeavor to bring to your attention and for your better understanding the function and needs of the human body so that you may assist yourself in training not only for the Olympics but also for the other strenuous competitions that will precede them.

An athlete needs endurance, strength, agility and speed to be ready for competition. To develop these physical factors we must primarily participate in the sport in which we are to compete. As you no doubt have often heard, the best way to train for fencing is through fencing. We may, however, accelerate the development or preparation of the human body through other activities such as calisthenics, running, proper relaxation and rest and proper diet.

Your body is an organism that will sometimes function efficiently despite yourself; but if you show respect for this organism and treat it properly you may reach your highest potential functional

level. This functional efficiency level differs with every individual and that is why some people can be champions and others not.

Let us take up first the two activities with which one is usually concerned when he speaks of training: smoking and drinking. True, through scientific research we have found that smoking does you no definite good despite the fact that some people say smoking relaxes them. The fact that some people smoke and still become champions should not mislead you to think you can do the same. Their potential efficiency level might be higher than yours and they will still excel you in sport activities whether or not they smoke. There is no doubt, however, that smoking reduces your potential efficiency level. This does not mean that if you stop smoking you will be a better fencer, but there is no doubt that you will be in **condition** to be a better fencer. My suggestion, therefore, is that you do not smoke, if you can, or that at least you lessen your smoking to improve your physical condition.

It is also highly recommended that one participating in sports should not indulge in alcoholic beverages. This is especially recommended to those fencers who wish to lose weight. Roughly, it means that alcohol in the body helps retain the body temperature with the result that food consumed is then stored as excess fatty tissue. Very moderate and mild drinking will not affect you if you are used to it, but if you can do without it altogether it is unquestionably better for you to do so.

Sleep is the best method of securing mental and physical recuperation. It would be advisable at this time to add another hour to your sleep each day and if you still feel you are not getting sufficient rest you should spend a few extra hours sleeping on Saturdays and Sundays. Plan to get your long hours of sleep many days before an important competition; by all means do not try to catch up on your sleep the night before. It is best to get the same number of hours of sleep on the eve of a competition as you did all week long. An excessive amount of sleep on the night before a contest seems to slow down one's reactions and as a matter of fact contestants often feel better with one or two hours less sleep on the eve of a competition. This is only true if you have had a reasonable and consistent amount of sleep during the rest of the week. The amount of sleep necessary will of course vary with individuals.

Diet plays an important part in your ultimate stamina and endurance. The actual diet depends largely upon your

individual needs and upon what you have accustomed yourself to eating over a number of years. There can be some improvements made in your diet but any major changes would only prove detrimental. Here are a few suggestions:

Before a competition do not consume fatty or fried foods; Do not eat fatty or fried foods when you are very tired; Fruit juices are very beneficial; Fresh fruit and vegetables are highly recommended; Do not drink milk before a competition, nor should you drink too much water before fencing; If you perspire freely be sure to include plenty of salt in your diet and keep your body supplied with the proper amount of water; Taking occasional short drinks of water during a competition is not harmful but it would be better if you merely washed out your mouth with clear fresh cold water.

Now what about vitamins? It is better to balance your diet than to take vitamins artificially. Vitamin pills will not be harmful but it is much more advisable to increase your breakfast meal if you feel that you are not getting the proper nourishment. Those of you who are heavy should start dieting now because when the rigid training periods start you will not be able to afford the loss of energy which accompanies dieting. Reduce to a weight slightly lower than your best efficiency weight and then fix your diet to gain and maintain your best weight. Do not resort to any artificial methods of reducing; consult your doctor or follow the usual elimination of fatty and carbohydrate foods. Exercise is not a fool-proof way of losing weight inasmuch as it serves to stimulate your appetite.

Fencing of course is your best form of exercise. Lunging is without doubt your most important fundamental of good fencing. Start lunging a few times a day and gradually increase the number until you reach a minimum of 200 lunges a day. Do your lunges in groups of 10 and as your training becomes more rigid do them in groups of 20. When your legs feel heavy and tired before or during a fencing match I suggest you lie down and place your legs in a bent position on a chair or some other elevated rest. This may be done frequently, but not for a longer period than 10 minutes at a time.

It is my sincere belief that if we all start to train for physical efficiency now we will be in the proper condition for the Olympics in July. Start slowly but do not delay any longer. In the next issue I will discuss the training program further and will include a warming up procedure to be used before competition.

Letters to the Editor

"... You know as well as I do that there is just one way to stimulate the growth of fencing in this country, and that is to have volunteers go into the high schools, inject the germ, and then further develop it so that ultimately many, many youngsters will have an interest and skill in fencing.

You know that the teams in the New York City high schools are practically 90 per cent coached by alumni volunteers. . . . The article on "Publicity for Fencing," by Arthur W. Lane, stresses getting fencing into the newspapers. This is of minor importance. What is important, as I said before, is that the older fellows who have had their share of competition will lay their competitive spirit aside and go out and do some missionary work. . . .

I come to one conclusion: One generation of well-trained fencers developed in the nation's high schools can do what no other force can do to sharply stimulate the growth of fencing in this country. . . .

W. F. Strobel
Retired Director,
P.S.A.L. Fencing (N.Y.)"

"For years I've been under the opinion that fencing should be taught in the schools—start them young. . . . I have taught my older group and they are well on their way, with a match coming up with Miami University. . . . now I have 15 children at the Joan of Arc school. . . . It's all free, as I have never accepted anything for all my coaching during the past four years here in Sarasota. The children have shown great progress in a very short time. . . . they practice every day and I go one afternoon each week to give them lessons. As I arrive they all meet me. . . . very polite and appreciative. . . . and as I leave you can hear the 'thank-you's' a block away. Their love and obvious pleasure is more than pay enough for me."

(Mrs.) Lucille Heintz
Florida Division

Mrs. Heintz has done much to activate and develop the AFLA Division in Florida, and now she has taken another important step in behalf of our sport. The children she speaks of are between the ages of 8 and 15. We add our "thank you" to theirs.

"I hear many complimentary remarks about American Fencing and I join with many others in this area in expressing our complete satisfaction with it and our appreciation of your personal efforts which have made it such a great success as a magazine of our sport."

H. G. Feraud
Southern California

Thank you.

FENCERS BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The men appearing in this column are fencers. Their listing is an asset to American Fencing and as such merits the good will of all fencers. Our special rates are low. Write to us.

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Changes of address should reach us promptly. Give us both the new and old address.



J. BROOKS B. PARKER

J. Brooks B. Parker, member of the International Olympic Committee and the 1952 U. S. Olympic Fencing Committee, died of a heart attack early in the morning of November 30, 1951, in Philadelphia. Mr. Parker, a bachelor, was one of the leading figures in American amateur athletics, and was particularly interested in fencing and equestrian sports. Only the night before he had been host to Mr. Egstrom, President of the I.O.C., at his home in a fashionable Philadelphia suburb. Mr. Parker was also a successful business executive, heading Parker & Co., insurance brokers specializing in international aviation insurance. "Brooks" was a member of the Philadelphia Fencers Club's 1920 national

championship sabre team, and qualified for the U. S. Olympic team that year but could not make the trip. He did fence on the 1924 Olympic Team and had a good record in sabre. He was twice a medalist in the U. S. sabre championships, in 1921 and 1927. In 1934 he was nominated for the A.F.L.A. presidency by an insurgent group of prominent fencers, and although defeated by a narrow margin had the satisfaction of seeing his program of reform adopted within two years. He never again was a candidate for elective office, but continued his active interest in the Philadelphia Division of the A.F.L.A. It was largely through his efforts that Professor Lajos Czissar took over the coaching reins at the University of Pennsylvania.

An enthusiastic spectator at the Olympic sabre events in Berlin in 1936 and in London in 1948, he was also a valued adviser to the U. S. fencing team at the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires last spring. He was always generous in his personal financial support of American fencing, to an extent that only a few individuals ever knew. He was treasurer of the "Darry Club," an organization of fencers created to assist Professor Francois Darrieulat, twice coach of the U. S. Olympic Fencing Team, in his declining years. It was in memory of Darrieulat that "Brooks" in 1949 presented to the A.F.L.A. the perpetual Friendship Trophy, a magnificent statuette to be awarded every four years to the outstanding member of the U. S. Olympic Fencing Team.

In his will, Mr. Parker provided that after the death of four named members of his family, the sum of \$25,000. shall be paid from his estate to the Amateur Fencers League of America "for use exclusively in connection with international fencing competitions.

The untimely death of Brooks Parker deprives American fencing of one of its most respected and influential elder statesmen. Miguel A. de Capriles

Official A.F.L.A. Notes

DERNELL EVERY, Secretary

NOMINATIONS

The two nominating committees elected at the 1951 annual meetings have submitted the following nominations for National Officers and for Non-Divisional Governors respectively:

President, Miguel A. de Capriles, New York; **Vice President**, Dr. Paul T. Makler, Philadelphia; **2nd Vice President**, Edward Corfagno, Southern California; **3rd Vice President**, Donald S. Thompson, Northern Ohio; **4th Vice President**, Harold Van Buskirk, Gulf Coast; **Secretary**, Ralph Goldstein, Westchester; **Treasurer**, Rudolph Ozol, New Jersey; **Foreign Secretary**, Tracy Jaekel, New York; **Non-Divisional Governors**, Martin Brandeis, Eve Cohen, Warren Dow, Robert Driscoll, Sol Gorlin, Nathaniel Lubell, Paul Moss, Albert Vogt, George Worth.

The nominations are for the 1952-53 season and will be voted upon at the annual meetings to be held in June. Section 4, Chapter III of the By-Laws provides that additional nominations may be submitted if supported by petitions signed by at least ten voting members of the A.F.L.A. Such nominations must reach the Secretary (Dernell Every, 3406 Chanin Bldg., N. Y. 17) no later than March 4, 1952.

CHANGE IN MINNESOTA OFFICERS

Lt. Robert Foster, elected chairman of the Division, was forced to resign due to military commitments. Vacancies in the office of Vice Chairman and one Member-at-large were declared to exist due to non-renewal of membership. A regular meeting of the membership was held on January 9th and the following members were elected to the Executive Committee: Sid Tieman, Chairman; Urban Couch, Vice-Chairman; Jane Ann Peterson, Member-at-large. Paul E. Dahl continues as Secretary-Treasurer, and William Balamut, and Donna Arnold as Members-at-large. The address of the new Chairman is 3217 47th Avenue South, Minneapolis.

Volume II has been attractively bound with plastic rings and blue covers. May we suggest that you order your copy now, as the supply is limited.

These volumes are valuable as reference books and will be of greater value as time goes on. We believe every Division and Club should have a copy for their permanent files. Volume II contains an index for Volumes I and II.

Copies are available at \$5.—First come, first served.

PENTAGONAL MEET

The New York A.C. will play host to Army, Harvard, Navy, Princeton and Yale for a fencing meet on February 23rd. Four trophies have been sponsored by Yale coach Grasson, and former Yale star Dernell Every will head a committee of Pentagonal alumni who will conduct the affair. Fencing is scheduled to start at 1 P.M. and will be followed by a banquet at which the prizes will be awarded.

New Epee Ink Formula

by Franklin D. Jones

Ed. Note: Dr. Jones is a prominent consulting chemist and an enthusiastic fencer from Philadelphia.

Where the electric epee is not available, the standard epee still requires a red marking ink. The previous formulas using glycerine have a tendency to be either thin and watery or hard and crystalline.

A new formula is offered here with Carbowax 1500 or 1540 replacing glycerine. Heat gently 70 parts of Carbowax 1500 in a glass beaker until it melts and is liquid. In a separate beaker dissolve 2 parts phenolphthalein and 2 parts Sodium Hydroxide C.P. pellets in 26 parts water. Pour the second solution into the melted Carbowax with stirring and allow to cool. It should be dark red and the consistency of warm butter. If too liquid, chill in a refrigerator for an hour or more. To deepen the color, add two or three pellets more of sodium hydroxide, warm until melted and stir.

Spots made with this ink wash out easily with water, and the consistency can be easily varied with more water or more wax or by chilling.

Carbowax 1500 or 1540 can be obtained from the manufacturer, Carbon and Carbide Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42d St., New York. The other materials are obtained from any laboratory supply house, and many druggists stock them.

Middle Atlantic Collegiate Fencing Association

by Roger F. Jones

On November 27, 1951, at Gettysburg College, the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference approved the formation of a small-college fencing association. The membership of the M.A.C.F.A. at the present time includes Delaware, Johns Hopkins, Haverford, Lafayette, Lehigh, and Temple. Additional schools may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the members.

The first Championships of M.A.C.F.A. will be held at Haverford College on March 15, 1952. The event will be held on a pool basis, with the colleges entering two men in each weapon and forfeiting bouts if they cannot produce their full quota of six fencers. Individual places will be determined in the usual manner, and the three-weapon team title will be awarded on the basis of total victories won by the six individuals from each school. The latest official rules of the Amateur Fencers League of America shall govern the conduct of the championships.

The officers of the new Association are: Roy E. Randall, President; R. Henri Gordon, Executive Secretary; Roger F. Jones, Bout Committee Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL LISTINGS

John C. McKee
Salle Cavaliers, Stage, Screen
1301 Pearl Street Santa Monica, Calif.

THE RULES

In recent months it has been emphasized that one of the most troublesome aspects of judging and directing a sabre bout is the distinction between a beat and a parry. There are many pet "solutions" advocated, but there is no simple substitute for a clear understanding of the game. The theory of the rules is simple, and the application clear, if the officials know sabre fencing. The following observations on this general topic have been made by Miguel de Capriles:

"The purpose of the beat is either to force open a closed line or to disorganize the defense. Distance between the fencers is of minor importance; the beat which forces open a closed line is as legitimate within lunging distance as further away. At long range the beat helps to protect the compound attack against a stop or flying parry, but it can be equally effective to disorganize the defense at close quarters.

"A beat on a closed line (e.g., an outside beat by "A" on B's stationary blade in tierce) is the source of most of the confusion. "A" cannot achieve either purpose of the beat if the foible of his blade lands on B's guard or on the forte of B's blade. **"B" has control, and he is justified in riposting.** On the other hand, if A's blade hits B's middle or foible, the result is a deviation of the defensive blade, which gives "A" the authority to continue the attack. The director, therefore, must determine where A's attempted beat landed on B's blade. He must be able to follow the play; there is no possible substitute for this ability.

"Similarly, the beat may arrive on the "open" side of the defender's blade (e.g., an inside beat by "A" on B's stationary blade in tierce). The main problem in this case for the director is to distinguish the beat from a feint in the open line which has been met by the defender's parry. The solution depends on whether "B", the defender, **moves to meet A's blade.** Again, the director must be able to follow the play, and there is no substitute for this ability.

"The Hungarians have repeatedly advocated the rule that all sabre beats be made on the "open" side of the defender's blade (as in the above paragraph), so that all beats on the closed line would be construed as parries by the defender regardless of where the blades meet. Much as this might simplify the task of the officials, the Hungarian proposals have **always been defeated** and the rules recognize the beat on either side."

A proper understanding and application of the above is very important. One of the most beautiful actions in sabre is the "flying parry-reposte"—where the defender meets the opponent's feint and ripostes in one continuous movement. To interpret such virtuosity erroneously is very discouraging to the able fencer.

While the interpretation of the action is the function of the director, judges must be familiar with the theory of fencing if they are to decide correctly whether the hit called by them is the original attack or a remise.

J. R. de C.

SOME THOUGHTS ON SELECTING AND TRAINING THE OLYMPIC TEAM

by Rene Pinchart

Here are some of my ideas on how to secure the best Olympic team—in the best condition at the right time. I have no axe to grind, no ulterior motive and am just sticking out my neck by setting down a few observations which may, I hope, help make the team a more effective one.

First we have to analyze what is required of our team members if we are to do well at the Games. They should be able to out-fence the weaker teams and in so doing conserve their energy and strongest game in order to out-fight and overpower technically superior teams.

If we look into the crystal ball for a glimpse of our team, it will be apparent that from the performances of the last few years the nucleus will consist of the same old faces, with a few well-over-the-draft-age available to take the place of those who fell by the wayside. In 1950 there was a ray of hope that a couple of youngsters might come through, but from last year's performances it looks like they were flashes who are not yet ready. The team will most likely consist of a group around 40 (oldest), and some around 30 (youngest). This in itself is not alarming or unusual, even if not altogether satisfactory, because the results in World and Olympic Championships indicate that fencers reach their prime between the ages of 30 and 40 except for a very few young phenomenons who come through early and remain at the top for some twenty years.

Next let us look at our position in the fencing firmament. It would not be an exaggeration that we belong among the top five, but there will be tremendous pressure to displace us at Helsinki. Three nations (France, Hungary, Italy) have in the past dominated the fencing scene with a monotonous regularity. With them winning has become a must—not only because of national pride but because they have acquired the winning habit. There are a few countries who have for many years been pressing the top three very closely and their performances this past year in various international events indicate that they will be very strong. Belgium and Egypt will make a serious bid for third place in all weapons; Argentina in the foil and epee; Denmark and Sweden in the epee and sabre. I have elaborated a bit to show the seriousness of our task. If we admit our task will not be an easy one, then it is time to do some sound thinking to devise a means for bringing what we do have to its highest efficiency at the proper time—the Olympic Games. In view of the material of international caliber currently available perhaps it would be well to change a bit our way of training and selecting the team. We must not have men around the age of 40 train so as to be in top shape for tryouts from January to July. If a man is a likely candidate for the team and is between the ages of 30 and 40 (if he has been on preceding teams and has demonstrated continued ability up to this time) it is not fair to throw him to the wolves from January

to June and then demand that he be at his best in late July. It may be unkind to call the youngsters "wolves" because they are trying to replace the veterans and this is highly desirable, but would it be wise for the Committee to let the veteran nucleus be out-slugged and out-last-ed over the long pull? A young man can be in top condition over an extended period and he can out-last the older man over the route because of faster recuperation. But our Olympians need to be in peak form for only two days of fencing (I have in mind only the team matches since they have always been the most important to us), and the real question is who can turn in a better international performance over that 2-day period—not over a 6-month period. In the last games we reached the final in two weapons and therefore fenced in all the scheduled matches. The foil required 103 bouts and the sabre 106. Each event lasted two days and each day was divided into morning, afternoon and night sessions. This means that each man was required to fence from 16 to 24 bouts over the six sessions. The tempo of the matches is also different: a man fences every fourth bout, while in our large-pool tryouts the rests between bouts vary considerably and a man can "pace" himself. So you see why I don't believe the tryouts and the Nationals are a good basis for selecting and training men for Olympic team matches. Perhaps the team, or at least the nucleus, ought to be selected by tryouts and point systems no later than the beginning of the Olympic year and then the last six months might be devoted to a progressive training program leading to a peak in July without the pressure of having to beat down energetic but unseasoned youngsters over that same 6-month period. Perhaps one or two places could be left open for last minute selection from a group of four or six closely matched newcomers, but your nucleus should be spared this ordeal. I am not trying to coddle or favor the old guard. I am in favor of nobody and I am sure that the Committee is entirely impartial; nobody wants a better man left behind. The problem is to get the best men at their best condition during the games. No formula is perfect and no matter how we try there will always be some malcontents.

The psychology created by our present system of selecting the team on the basis of tryouts scheduled during the last 6 months is not conducive to the best efforts of our best fencers. Our strongest men feel sure that with very little effort they will be able to score enough points to make the team. The system of tryouts at the present time renders making the team the logical ultimate goal of the whole program. The last six months would be much better spent in regular sessions of hard work devoted to improving mechanism, co-ordination, footwork and control of the point. Control of the point is particularly important—a bout and a match are often lost by one touch which, because of misdirection of the point, was

not scored upon an adversary momentarily at your mercy. This type of training is particularly important for our top veterans who are now four years older and four years slower. Their endurance (or the lack of it) will not permit them to overlook any opportunity to score. With the proper time devoted to training, our men can also be in condition to fight the last matches with the same energy and precision as the first. Making the team should not be considered enough—it should not be the ultimate goal. The members should be made to realize their obligation to train intelligently for the essential effort. Failure to be in the peak of condition at the Games will bring great disappointment not only to the individual but also to the rest of the team who rely upon him.

I believe that at this point the probable team members should be fencing two or three times a week. The sessions should be comparatively short and should include a 15-minute lesson, several exercise bouts and one or two hard fought five-touch bouts. I also believe that the squad should meet once or twice a month as a group, and perhaps the best time would be on a Sunday morning after which they could be used as directors for the competitions scheduled in the afternoon, thus affirming their duty to the game and gaining the experience in officiating which is expected from a member of an Olympic team.

In Europe they set up a team of "probables" (those who have won their spurs and are supposed to be reliable) and one of "possibles" consisting of the strong new-comers. But they are not mixed at the beginning. There are tryouts and eliminations for the possibles, with promotion to the probables. Then there are team matches between the probables and possibles with re-shuffling until the Committee hits the right combination.

The epee training requires the greatest attention because in this group we are not so sure about the reliable nucleus. It is much more difficult to touch without being touched, and technique seems secondary to speed, balance and timing. It is also in this weapon that training is least taken seriously by our best internationalists, and some are too seriously afraid of over-training. There are some youngsters who show promise and they should be rounded up as "possibles" with some foils men who haven't a chance in that weapon.

I stop. I've taxed enough of your patience, and there are still so many "ifs"!

—o—

Mr. Pinchart, several times Olympic Coach, submitted his very provocative views to the Olympic Committee before its meeting of November 28th. Although it is too late to make any drastic changes in the system for selection of the present team, some of the suggestions for training will probably be followed. At any rate, it might be well to give Mr. Pinchart's ideas some serious thought for future teams, and set up a system for selecting the team in September or October of the year preceding the Olympics.—Editor

Intercollegiate Schedule

February		
2—Brooklyn at C.C.N.Y.	(2 PM)	
Columbia at Yale	(2 PM)	
N.Y.U. at Army	(2:30)	
Penn at Navy	(3 PM)	
6—C.C.N.Y. at Columbia	(3 PM)	
Harvard at Boston U.	(4 PM)	
9—Army at Harvard	(2 PM)	
Connecticut at Yale		
Cornell at Navy	(3 PM)	
Fordham at Stevens		
Lehigh at Rutgers	(2:30)	
Princeton at C.C.N.Y.	(1 PM)	
Virginia at Penn	(2 PM)	
13—Columbia at N.Y.U.	(4 PM)	
M.I.T. at Harvard	(7:30)	
Rutgers at Princeton	(7 P.M.)	
15—Columbia at M.I.T.		
16—C.C.N.Y. at Fordham	(2 PM)	
Columbia at Harvard	(2 PM)	
N.Y.U. at Brooklyn	(2 PM)	
Princeton at Army	(2:30)	
Rutgers at Navy	(3 PM)	
St. Lawrence at Cornell		
Yale at Penn	(2 PM)	
Johns Hopkins at Virginia		
Haverford at Stevens	(2:30)	
20—Boston U. at M.I.T.		
Brooklyn at Rutgers	(2:30)	
Penn at Haverford		
23— Pentagonal Tournament at N.Y.A.C.		
C.C.N.Y. at N.Y.U.	(2 PM)	
Penn at Columbia	(2:30)	
Rutgers at Fordham		
Syracuse at Cornell		
Temple at Haverford		
Lafayette at Johns Hopkins		
Trinity at Stevens	(2:30)	
27—Harvard at Wesleyan	(3:30)	
Harvard at Trinity	(8 PM)	
Haverford at Princeton	(7 PM)	
Rutgers at N.Y.U.	(4 PM)	
28—Haverford at Penn	(3 PM)	
March		
1—Boston U. and Trinity at M.I.T.		
Columbia at Cornell		
Johns Hopkins at Haverford		
Lafayette at Rutgers	(2:30)	
Lehigh at Penn	(2 PM)	
Navy at Army	(2:30)	
Yale at Princeton	(2 PM)	
Stevens at Newark Eng.	(2:30)	
8— Western Intercollegiate Conference		
at San Francisco State	(8 AM)	
C.C.N.Y. at Army	(2:30)	
Cornell at Buffalo		
Haverford at Rutgers	(2:30)	
Harvard at Yale	(2 PM)	
M.I.T. at Stevens		
N.Y.U. at Penn	(2 PM)	
Princeton at Columbia	(2:30)	
14,15— Intercollegiate Fencing Association		
Championships 9:30 A.M. at Columbia		
University.		
15— Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Association Championships at Haverford College.		
21,22— N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships at Yale University.		

I.C.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

The 55th Annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships will be held this year on March 14th and 15th at Columbia University. This is the oldest of all intercollegiate fencing associations, and its plan of competition calls for nine men to compete from each school. Championships are awarded in team and individual events for each weapon, and the high-scoring college receives the Alumni Three-Weapon Trophy. Last year the Columbia team was the strongest aggregation by a clear-cut margin.

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DUELLING SWORDS

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Belgian duelling sword	7.50
Italian duelling sword	7.50

SABRES

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THE FIRST EASTERN OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

Of the four Olympic tryouts held in New York during January, only the women's tryout (21 contestants) was fenced to a conclusion. All of the leading Eastern candidates except Madeline Dalton, who was excused because of illness, competed and produced a very close competition as only two victories separated the first seven places. By winning the event, Miss Eve Cohen of Salle Santelli became the leading Eastern candidate in the point system devised to assist the Committee in selecting the three women members of the 1952 Olympic Team. After the competition, the women's Eastern Olympic squad was reduced to thirteen members: the nine finalists, Miss Dalton, and the three fencers who placed fourth in each of the qualifying pools—Grace Acel of Santelli, Harriet Brewster of New England, and Julia Doerschuk of the Fencers Club. Only these thirteen Eastern girls will be eligible to compete in the second tryout which will be held as a complete round-robin on Saturday, March 22nd, at the Fencers Club.

Among the men, the principal objective of the tryouts in the three weapons was to afford an opportunity for all Eastern candidates to win a place on the squads. Several outstanding fencers were excused, and each competition was completed only as far as necessary to establish qualification of enough candidates to produce revised Olympic squads of approximately 20 in each weapon. Included in the revised squads are two or three fencers who entered the tryouts but will not be candidates for the team either because they are not U.S. citizens or for personal reasons, and who in my judgment will be extremely valuable in testing the relative quality by international standards of the remaining members of the squad. Since none of the men's events were concluded, no "points" were awarded, but only the members of the revised squads will be eligible for the second set of tryouts in March, which of course will include the fencers excused from the qualifying competitions and will be fenced through to the end.

It is too early to form any significant judgments on the various squads, but my preliminary personal impressions may be of some interest both to the candidates and to American fencers in general. On the whole, the January tryouts showed a definite lack of physical conditioning; this is not alarming at this time, but it is a deficiency which must be remedied by any serious candidate before the March tryouts.

In foil, the results are quite inconclusive because seven outstanding fencers were excused; nevertheless, the competition was hard fought and the technical quality of the fencing not too bad. In sabre, the quality of the fencing was frightfully poor; only two contestants approached the technical requirements for effective international competition. The epee was on the whole a little better than the sabre, but still a far cry from what must be achieved if we are to have a reasonably good team.

Among the girls, Maria Cerra Tishman showed that she has not lost much of the technical skill which in 1948 carried her to the highest Olympic place ever earned by a U.S. foilswoman, but she tired badly in the final. Diane Millstein and Toni Jauch showed the greatest improvement over last year. Grace Acel had an off-day. It remains to be seen whether any of the Eastern candidates can overcome the Western group who have dominated the last three National Championships.

Among the men, Jose de Capriles' performance in both foil and sabre showed that he can be a serious contender for a place on the team in all three weapons, while Dan Bukantz again proved that he is potentially as effective in epee as in foil. Ralph Goldstein and Jim Flynn are still well below their 1948 Olympic standard. Among the candidates without previous international experience, Abram Cohen looked good in both epee and sabre; Paul Makler did very well in epee but was not as good in sabre as he was at the Nationals; Charles Steinhart's hand in foil is still excellent, but his footwork needs considerable improvement; Arthur Spingarn has made the most remarkable progress in both foil and sabre and is to be congratulated. I decided to include in the squads the sixth place foilsmen in each semi-final pool, Harold Goldsmith and Leonard Turk, because they seemed to be the best young men among those who did not automatically qualify. I decided to increase the epee and sabre qualifiers from four to five from each semi-final, and also to include two sixth-place semi-finalists in sabre, Paul Lorient and Lorand Marcell, because they are veteran European fencers whose style will be valuable in diversifying the subsequent tryouts in that weapon. For the same reason I have asked Curtis Ettinger to fence on the foil squad.

The final round scores in each event were:

Foil (26 entries and 7 excused)

Strip I: Jose de Capriles, Fencers Club, 7-0; Albert Axelrod, Salle Santelli, 6-1; Evan Quinn, Fencers Club, 5-3; Martin Slattery, Fencers Club, 4-4; Abelardo Menendez, Fencers Club (Cuba), 4-4; Leonard Turk, Salle Santelli, 3-5 (33 vs); Frank Billadello, Fencers Club, 3-5 (36 vs); Dan Edward, Philadelphia, 2-6; Paul Anderson, New York A.C., 1-7.

Strip II: Arthur Spingarn, Fencers Club, 6-2; Charles Steinhart, Fencers Club 5-3; Edward Vebell, Fencers Club, 5-3; Ralph Goldstein, Salle Santelli, 5-3; Mohamed Riaz, Fencers Club (Egypt), 5-3; Harold Goldsmith, C.C.N.Y., 4-4; Jack Altabeff, Philadelphia, 3-5; Tibor Nyilas, Salle Santelli, 3-5; Eugene Duffy, Westchester, 0-8.

Sabre (31 entries and 4 excused)

Strip I: Tibor Nyilas, Salle Santelli, 6-0; Wilfred Ritayik, Saltus Club, 4-2; Arthur Spingarn, Fencers Club, 3-3; Paul Makler, Philadelphia, 3-3; James Flynn, New York A.C., 2-4; Kevs Kapner, Salle Santelli, 1-5; Paul Lorient, Salle Santelli, 1-5.

Strip II: Abram Cohen, Fencers Club, 5-0; Sol Gorlin, Salle Santelli, 4-1; Robert Blum, Salle Santelli, 3-3; Robert Parmacek, U. of P., 3-3; Peter Tishman, Fencers Club, 2-4; Lorand Marcell, Salle Santelli, 2-4; Martin Slattery, Fencers Club, 1-5.

by Miguel A. de Capriles
Chairman, Olympic Committee

Strip III: Jose de Capriles, Fencers Club, 5-1; Allan Kwartler, Salle Santelli, 4-2; Rudolph Ozol, New York A.C., 3-3; Herbert Spector, Salle Santelli, 3-3; Neil Lazar, Salle Santelli, 3-3; Daniel Rubinstein, Philadelphia, 2-4; Rex Dyer, U.S.A. (Philadelphia), 1-5.

Epee (34 entries and 5 excused)

Strip I: Paul Makler, Philadelphia, 6-1; August von Munchhausen, Fencers Club, 5-2; Joseph Sonnenreich, Fencers Club, 4-3; Marvin Metzger, Salle Santelli, 4-3; Tracy Jaekel, Fencers Club, 3-4*; Bruce Marshall, Connecticut, 3-4; George Siegel, Brooklyn, 2-5; Wallace Hauber, New Jersey, 1-6.

*Jaekel d. Marshall 3-2 for fifth place.

Strip II: Edward Vebell, Fencers Club, 5-2; Abram Cohen, Fencers Club, 5-2; Frank Bavuso, Fencers Club, 5-2; Frank McGrath, Saltus Club, 3-4; Ralph Goldstein, Salle Santelli, 4-3; William Goetzmann, Connecticut, 2-5; Herbert Spector, Salle Santelli, 1-5; Ira Dushoff, U. of P., 0-7.

Strip III: Daniel Bukantz, Fencers Club, 5-2; Paul Utterback, U.S.N., 5-2; Robert Derderian, U.S.A.F., 4-3; James Flynn, New York A.C., 4-3; Rex Dyer, U.S.A., 4-3; Evan Quinn, Fencers Club, 1-5; Alan Ruben, U. of P., 1-5; Paul Moss, Salle Santelli, 1-6.

Women (20 entries and 1 excused)

Final: Eve Cohen, Salle Santelli, 6-2; Diane Millstein, Fencers Club, 5-3 (18 vs); Gisela Trurnit, Maryland, 5-3 (20 vs); Toni Jauch, Fencers Club, 5-3 (22 vs); Maria Tishman, Fencers Club, 4-4 (20 vs); Dolly Funke, Fencers Club, 4-4 (21 vs); Aida Gormley, unattached, 4-4 (27 vs); Vivienne Sokol, Salle Santelli, 3-5; Dorothy Stack, Fencers Club, 0-8.

Revised Eastern Olympic Squads

*indicates squad members excused from January tryout.

**indicates fencers not candidates for Olympic team.

Men's Foil (21)

*Daniel Bukantz, Jose de Capriles, **Curtis Ettinger, *Leo Kellerman, *Nathaniel Lubell, **Abelardo Menendez, Evan Quinn, **Mohammed Ali Riaz, Martin Slattery, Arthur Spingarn, Charles Steinhart (USAF), Edward Vebell (Fencers Club); Albert Axelrod, Ralph Goldstein, *Allan Kwartler, *Neil Lazar, Tibor Nyilas, Leonard Turk (Salle Santelli); *Dernell Every, *Silvio Giolito (New York A.C.); Harold Goldsmith (C.C.N.Y.)

Epee (22)

Frank Bavuso, Daniel Bukantz, Abram Cohen, *Jose de Capriles, Tracy Jaekel, *Alfred Skrobisch, Joseph Sonnenreich, *James Strauch, Paul Utterback (USN), Edward Vebell, August von Munchhausen (Fencers Club); Ralph Goldstein, *Kevs Kapner, *Norman Lewis, Marvin Metzger, **Pieter Mijer, Paul Moss (Salle Santelli); Rex Dyer, Paul Makler (Philadelphia F.C.); James Flynn (New York A.C.); Frank McGrath (Saltus Club); Robert Derderian (USAF, Michigan).

Sabre (22)

*Norman Armitage, Abram Cohen, Jose de Capriles, *Miguel de Capriles, **Curtis Ettinger, Arthur Spingarn, Peter Tishman, *Alex Treves (Fencers Club); Robert Blum, Sol Gorlin, Allan Kwartler, Neil Lazar, **Paul Lorient, **Lorand Marcell, Tibor Nyilas, Herbert Spector, *George Worth (Salle Santelli); James Flynn, Rudolph Ozol (New York A.C.); Paul Makler (Philadelphia F.C.); Wilfred Ritayik (Saltus Club); Robert Parmacek (U. of P.)

Women (13)

*Madeline Dalton, Julia Doerschuk, Dolly Funke, Toni Jauch, Diane Millstein, Dorothy Stack, Maria Tishman (Fencers Club); Grace Acel, Eve Cohen, Vivienne Sokol (Salle Santelli); **Gisela Trurnit (Maryland); Harriet Brewster (New England); Aida Gormley (unattached).

Metropolitan Events

Junior Sabre Championship

by Martha Rothman

Steve Sobel, Columbia, won the Metropolitan Junior sabre title at the New York A. C. from a field of 20. The new champion received the gold Nicholas Murray medal. Second place went to Herman Schmukler of the Saltus Club, by one touch, over Ham Millard of the Fencers Club.

Final round scores:

Steve Sobel, Columbia, 4-1; Herman Schmukler, Saltus, 3-2 (15 vs.); Ham Millard, Fencers Club, 3-2 (16 vs.); Martin Slattery, Fencers Club, 2-3; Steve Stephens, Saltus, 2-3; Frank Bavuso, Fencers Club, 1-4.

Other contestants: Gray, Holt, Milletari (Santelli); Haester, Hartwell (Yale); Billadello, Spingarn (Fencers Club); Myers, Schwarz, Stroh (C.C.N.Y.); Cusamano, Schoeck (N.Y.U.); Lostaglio, Pavloff (Saltus).

Intermediate Qualifying Rounds

WOMEN

A nine-girl round robin qualified the top four, with the fifth and sixth named as alternates:

Ednita Bernabeau, Salle Santelli, 6-1; Julia Doersshuck, Fencers Club, 5-2; Ida Gormley, unattached, 6-1; Toni Jauch, Fencers Club, 5-1; Ida Balint, Saltus, 4-4; Beatrice Greenstein, Santelli, 3-5; Helene Borea, Santelli, 2-6; Christine Haycock, Santelli, 2-6; Ruth Foster, Rhodes, 0-8.

FOIL

Twenty-two competed for the eight qualifying places. Two final pools of six qualified four from each, as follows:

Strip 1: Frank Billadello, Fencers Club, 3-1; Abram Cohen, Fencers Club, 3-2; James Strauch, Fencers Club, 3-2; S. Taylor, N.Y.U., 3-1; Leon Schechter, Saltus, 2-3; (1st Alt.); Herbert Spector, unattached, 0-5.

Strip 2: Martin Brandeis, Saltus, 3-1; Daniel Marmor, Fencers Club, 4-0; Evan Quinn, Fencers Club, 2-3*; Arthur Spingarn, Fencers Club, 3-2; William Thomas, N.Y.U., 2-3* (2nd Alt.); Charles Piperno, C.C.N.Y., 0-5.

*Quinn d. Thomas for qualifying place, then Thomas lost to Schechter of Strip 1 for first alternate.

SABRE

The field of twenty permitted only six qualifiers. Two final pools resulted as follows:

Strip 1: Ham Millard, Fencers Club, 3-2; Frank Bavuso, Fencers Club, 3-2; Wilfred Ritayik, Saltus-McBurney, 3-2; Israel Gray, Santelli, 2-3; Mohamed Riaz, Fencers Club, 2-3; B. Cusamano, N.Y.U., 1-4.

Strip 2: Herbert Spector, unattached, 4-0; Martin Slattery, Fencers Club, 4-1; Arthur Spingarn, Fencers Club, 3-1; L. Burgess, N.Y.U., 1-4; Robert Blum, Santelli, 1-4; A. Milletaire, Santelli, 1-4.

EPEE

Twenty-three competed for the eight qualifying places. Two final pools of six qualified four from each:

Strip 1: Abram Cohen, Fencers Club, 4-1; H. Wallner, N.Y.U., 4-1; Wilfred Ritayik, Saltus-McBurney, 3-2; George Siegel, Brooklyn, 2-3; Mohamed Riaz, Fencers Club, 1-4; Lobl, Saltus-McBurney, 1-4.

Strip 2: Joseph Sonnenreich, Fencers Club, 4-1; Abelardo Menendez, Fencers Club, 3-2; B. Dollinger, N.Y.U., 3-2; Albert DiGiacinto, N.Y.A.C., 2-3 (10 vs); Frank McGrath, Saltus-McBurney, 2-3 (11 vs); Frank Bavuso, Fencers Club, 1-4.



The Navy varsity has suffered only three defeats since 1947 in its dual meet schedule. Army and N.Y.U. had won against them previously, and N.Y.U. scored again this year 15-12 for the Middies' first setback of the season. N.Y.U. is thus far unbeaten.

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MODERN SABRE FENCING

by George Santelli

At about 1870, a few decades after the reunion of Italy, and the time of the great industrial revolution in Europe, there came a renaissance of all species of art. Fencing also was subject to a great change at this time. The Italian government which was in its infancy as a kingdom, was trying hard to regain its place among the great nations of the world and was subsidizing and establishing schools, colleges, and universities. At this time it established also the Scuola Magistrale in Rome, a graduate physical education school where the members majored in fencing. The dean of this school was Mazaniello Parise. The first thing he did to modernize Italian fencing was to send out a crew of Italian fencing masters to all parts of Europe and the Near East to study and observe all types of fencing. It thus happened that a young fencing master, Carlo Pessina, went to Russia to study closely the Cossack sabre fencing. He came back with his observations and the realization that the reason the Cossack horsemen were so accurate with their sabres, that they were able to perform astonishing feats with absolute sureness and precision, was that they were cutting with their sabres not from the wrist as was customary in those days in Europe, but from the elbow, holding their wrist in one piece with their forearm.

The Italians in the Scuola Magistrale immediately set out to adapt this technique into theirs. The result is known history. Italian sabre fencing became in a very short time the most efficient in Europe.

It so happened that one of the first students of the Scuola Magistrale, Italo Santelli, became one of the greatest fencers of this era. He had been deeply impressed by the wonderfully liberal method the school had employed in the development and improvement of fencing; so that when he was invited by the Hungarian government to teach fencing in Budapest he brought with him not only his profound classical knowledge, but also the spirit of contributing his own ideas to this constant evolution of fencing.

As we all know, in the 80's fencing was very typified and also extremely academic. Matches and competitions were always subject to endless polemics which many times resulted in duels because the scoring of the touches by the judges was not based on the actual hit, but on the classicism of the performance and whether or not the touch would have inflicted a mortal wound. This, of course, was very subjective and depended primarily upon the school of fencing to which the jury adhered. If the jury happened to be French, of course the French style fencing was honored. By the same token, if the jury happened to be Italian, Italian fencing was honored. However, as time went on and rules were formed and standardized it did not matter. Whether the action was perfectly classical or whether the touch would have caused fatal injury, the important thing became the touch itself.

My father foresaw that fencing would become more and more a sport and less and less an art of self defense, and so, contrary to the standards of his contemporary colleagues, he started to develop certain groups of actions which were advantageous for competitive fencing. When his pupils became acquainted with the fundamentals, and acquired a comparatively perfect technique, he started to concentrate a great deal on time actions to the arm, etc. Up until then a time cut had been looked upon as too light a hit and regarded with scorn because in a duel it would have had hardly any effect. Also in those days, time cuts to the arm were done only horizontally at the moment the fencer raised his arm to execute a feint. My father devised also a vertical time cut either with the edge or the back edge respectively over or under the arm. Then he stressed the various remises starting on the principle that when a man parries an attack, he generally freezes and there is time to make a remise on the arm, as or before, his riposte starts. This brought about a new conception, the double cuts. That is, instead of hitting once on the attack, hitting twice. For instance, to describe a simple attack, beat in quarte, cut head, and immediately upon finishing the head cut, cut flank. He brought more speed into the game and liberated it from all the stiff formalities that made fencing almost calisthenics.

All these innovations started slowly to change the pattern of sabre fencing. For instance, the parries of prime and seconde slowly gave way to *terce-quarte* parries because the extended arm offered too much target and was exposed to all the speedy and precise touches to the arm. Also the pattern of fencing changed because the whole new concept of counter time made the sport much more mobile. This in turn affected the right of way and the time limit between the attack and the time action became much shorter. It was the advent of these time actions that also brought out the importance of attacks in second intention.

I do not exaggerate in stating that Italo Santelli was the one person responsible for the tremendous evolution of sabre fencing, which in turn also influenced the foil and the epee. His pupils won all the Olympic games in which they competed simply because they used a superior type of fencing which was never stationary, but was constantly evolving.

Because fencing is a sport that is always growing and changing, it is most important that we observe in the 1952 Olympics the new patterns in fencing; for surely the past four years will have brought forth certain mechanical and tactical changes. Undoubtedly, the returning fencers will bring back with them many new ideas and these observations should be incorporated in our fencing to make it more modern and therefore more efficient and practical.

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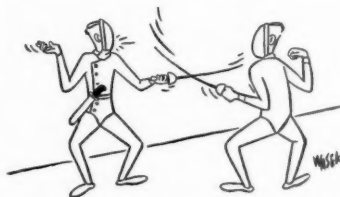
(The above was written by Ralph Goldstein, Wallace Hauber and Charles Willous during the Epee Tryout and is very pertinent to what happened.)

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"Sometimes I'm lousy, but I've never lost a match yet."

N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS TO BE HELD AT YALE UNIVERSITY

by William A. Fluty
Manager, Yale Varsity

The Eighth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Fencing Championships will be held at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 28 and 29, 1952. Coach Robert M. Grasson offered Yale University's facilities at the National Tournament last year and his offer was accepted. Mr. Grasson is now engaged in actual arrangements for the tournament, but final decisions will unfortunately be somewhat delayed due to the recent death of the Yale Athletic Association's Business Manager, Mr. William E. Perkins. A letter will be sent shortly to member colleges enclosing an invitation to the tournament and such details as are available at that time.

The Championships will commence with a Coaches' Clinic at twelve noon on Thursday, March 27, at which time Mr. Grasson hopes to meet with all the other coaches to conclude final arrangements. Actual competition will begin on the morning of Friday, March 28 and con-

tinue through Saturday afternoon. There will be an entrance fee of \$2. per fencer for the tournament, and overnight accommodations will be available at the Yale Gymnasium for \$2. per night. Since the University itself will not be in session at the time, arrangements for meals are still not definite.

The electrical epee will be used in the epee competitions, and those colleges and universities not having such equipment will find equipment available at a reduced price at the meet. Present plans call for the use of twelve strips divided between two separate rooms. Coach Grasson is hoping for a good number of entrants to add to the keen competition of the tournament, and he emphasizes the hope that each college and university will send a full three-man team. We here at Yale extend a cordial invitation to all member colleges of the National Collegiate Fencing Association to enter the tournament, and are looking forward to a successful and spirited meet.

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The A.F.L.A. has established a new Certificate of Merit. This beautiful award is being sent to all those who had been so recognized in the past, but the secretary's office is having difficulty in obtaining current addresses. If you know the present address of the following, please forward it to Dernel Every, 3406 Chanin Bldg., N.Y. 17 as soon as possible.

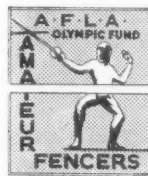
Elwyn E. Bugge; Frederick C. Cavens; Col. Anton Diettrich; John W. Dimond; Jean M. Gelas; George Heintz; William H. Knapp; Robert B. Miller; John Roth; Anthony Scafati.

James Castello has been appointed coach of the Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken) and advises that although his team is inexperienced he has some promising material.

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News from the Divisions

Western New York

by Sidney Schwartz
Division Chairman

New fencing groups have been started in the area as a result of the fine articles that have appeared in "American Fencing" on the need for more groups in our schools. The Central YMCA started this past month with Richard Roberts and Fulton Dye doing the instructing, the South Buffalo YMCA has a group headed by Al Hess, Fredonia State Normal is taught by Ronald Manley, and Alfred University is led by Eli Kaplan. If there were more instructors in this area we could have groups in Niagara Falls, Batavia and in other YMCA's in Buffalo.

The active season has continued, with the following results:

Junior Foil

1. William KolsmanU. of B. Alumni
2. Pete SheaCanisius College
3. Fulton DyeBuffalo F.C.

Junior Epee

1. Fulton DyeBuffalo F.C.
2. Leonard RubinSyracuse U.
3. Art PloufferRochester Kodak Park

Junior Sabre

1. Al GoldsmithRochester Kodak Park
2. John TremorU. of Buffalo
3. Don BoyleDelaware YMCA

Women's Junior

1. Fran BletonJewish Center
2. Nancy ZielinskiJewish Center
3. Sonia GichtenBrockport State Normal

Novice Foil

1. Art PlouffeRochester Kodak Park
2. John TremorU. of Buffalo
3. Don BoyleDelaware YMCA

Novice Epee

1. Al GoldsmithU. of Buffalo
2. Dr. Irving VogelJewish Center
3. Sidney SchwartzU. of Buffalo

Novice Sabre

1. Pete SheaCanisius College
2. Jules GoldsteinJewish Center
3. Dr. Irving VogelJewish Center

Maryland

by Calvert E. Schlick
Division Secretary

Interest in fencing in the Baltimore area has increased considerably, especially at Goucher College through the guidance of Mrs. Dow and at Johns Hopkins under the instruction of Mr. Pope. The encouraging note is that many of the college men have become new members of the Division.

The A.F.L.A. events held thus far resulted as follows:

Women's Prep

1. Sid SteignerGoucher College
2. Skip ScrivanichInternational Y
3. Ellen WagnerBard Avon

Novice Foil

1. Nick MavrotherisY.M.C.A.
2. Gus RodriguesJohns Hopkins
3. Dom EdelenJohns Hopkins

Novice Epee

1. Bob ErlandsonJohns Hopkins
2. Richard KesselringInternational Y
3. Bud HowardJohns Hopkins

Novice Sabre

1. Frank KaislerJohns Hopkins
2. Richard KesselringInternational Y
3. Bud HowardJohns Hopkins

Northern California

by Frances Carter

Our Division is off to a very good start. Most of the competitions held thus far have been in the lower categories. The entries in the men's foil events have been large and reflect increased activity in that weapon; the epee, sabre and women's events have not been so well attended.

PREP FOIL

1. William MacNultyStanford
2. Wendel TyreeS.F. State
3. Jason RossiUnattached

HANDICAP FOIL

1. Gerard BiaginiOlympic Club
2. Woford WootanBerkeley Fencers Club
3. Al LambertBerkeley Fencers Club

NOVICE FOIL

1. Leon YulkowskiBerkeley Fencers Club
2. Ralph AmadoStanford
3. Richard DahlBerkeley Fencers Club

JUNIOR FOIL

1. William LundbergCAV. (South. Cal.)
2. Wesley OlsonOlympic Club
3. Ignazio NatlyHalberstadt S.F.

NOVICE EPEE

1. David SwiftBerkeley Fencers Club
2. Gordon ScheileHalberstadt S.F.
3. Louis Gallo Jr.Unattached

PREP SABRE

1. Albert YeeU. California
2. Jack AndersonS.F. State
3. Warren FinleyStanford

NOVICE SABRE

1. Al LambertBerkeley Fencers Club
2. Wesley OlsonOlympic Club
3. Edward HuddlesonHalberstadt S.F.

WOMEN'S PREP

1. Jean UresS.F. State
2. Edith ShortOakland Y.
3. Pauline AllbeeS.F. State

WOMEN'S NOVICE

1. Helyn LumHalberstadt S.F.
2. Harriet CoeFunke F.A.
3. Edith ShortOakland Y.

WOMEN'S JUNIOR

1. Helyn LumHalberstadt S.F.
2. Marry HuddlesonHalberstadt S.F.
3. Harriet CoeFunke F.A.

WOMEN'S ROMAINE FOIL TROPHY

1. Halberstadt School of Fencing (Tommy Angell, Frances Carter, Mary Huddleston, Patricia Powers)

WOMEN'S HANDICAP

1. Eleanor TurneyHalberstadt S.F.
2. Helyn LumHalberstadt S.F.
3. Tommy AngellHalberstadt S.F.

GERDA D'EGRUFF FOIL

1. Frances CarterHalberstadt S.F.
2. Shirley CanterFunke F.A.
3. Tommy AngellHalberstadt S.F.

JUNIOR EPEE

1. Peter StevensonBerkeley Fencers Club
2. Wesley OlsonOlympic Club
3. Gordon ScheileHalberstadt S.F.

The Berkeley Fencers Club, located at 1740 University Avenue, Berkeley, California, now extends non-resident privileges to A. F. L. A. members.

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Southern California

by Fred Linkmeyer

The 1951-1952 season started on September 21st with the Prep Foils for both men and women held in the splendid new salle of the Faulkner School of Fencing in Hollywood. The entries in all of the competitions have been large, which is indicative of the growing popularity of the sport. A new organization has entered the field of competition and several of the competitions are scheduled to be held at their salle. This organization is known as Knight's Fencing Club and is under the able direction of Mr. Herman Boehme. The results of competitions held to date are as follows:

WOMEN'S PREP at Faulkners

1. Virginia OwenDragons
2. Valentina GrantDragons
3. Jennie JonesFaulkners

PREP FOIL at Faulkners

1. Robert CrawfordFaulkners
2. Glen HulingFaulkners
3. Robert SchimmelDragons

NOVICE FOIL at Knight's

1. Harry T. KleinDragons
2. George DietschDragons
3. Forrest CarterCavaliers

JUNIOR FOIL at L.A.A.C.

1. William ComleyFaulkners
2. Clayton WilliamsL.A.A.C.
3. Norton HumphreysFaulkners

WOMEN'S NOVICE at Pasadena YMCA

1. Peggy NelsonCavaliers
2. Trudy WodgenskeDragons
3. Bettie MerwinL.A.A.C.

JUNIOR FOIL TEAM at Pasadena YMCA

1. Los Angeles Athletic Club
(Steve Barden, Clayton Williams and Albert Urenda)

NOVICE EPEE at Faulkners

1. George DietschDragons
2. Robert SmitsHollywood A. C.
3. Forrest CarterCavaliers

WOMEN'S JUNIOR at L.A.A.C.

1. Trudy WodgenskeDragons
2. Iris HoblitDragons
3. Bonnie MerwinL.A.A.C.

JUNIOR EPEE at L.A.A.C.

1. Sol KatzFaulkners
2. Josef LamplL.A.A.C.
3. Torao MoriL.A.A.C.

Junior Epee Team at Los Angeles A.C.

- Won by the Los Angeles A.C. (Arthur Morris, Torao Mori, Josef Lampl).

Women's Junior Team at Knights F.C.

- Won by the Dragons (Marion Klein, Iris Hoblit, Trudy Wodgensky).

Novice Sabre at Knights F.C.

1. George DietschDragons
2. Sol KatzFaulkner's S.F.
3. Sal de BellisDragons

Junior Sabre at Los Angeles A.C.

1. Douglas JumeletHollywood A.C.
2. Hyman KaplanHollywood A.C.
3. Fred RoyserLos Angeles A.C.

Women's Intermediate Foil at Pasadena YMCA

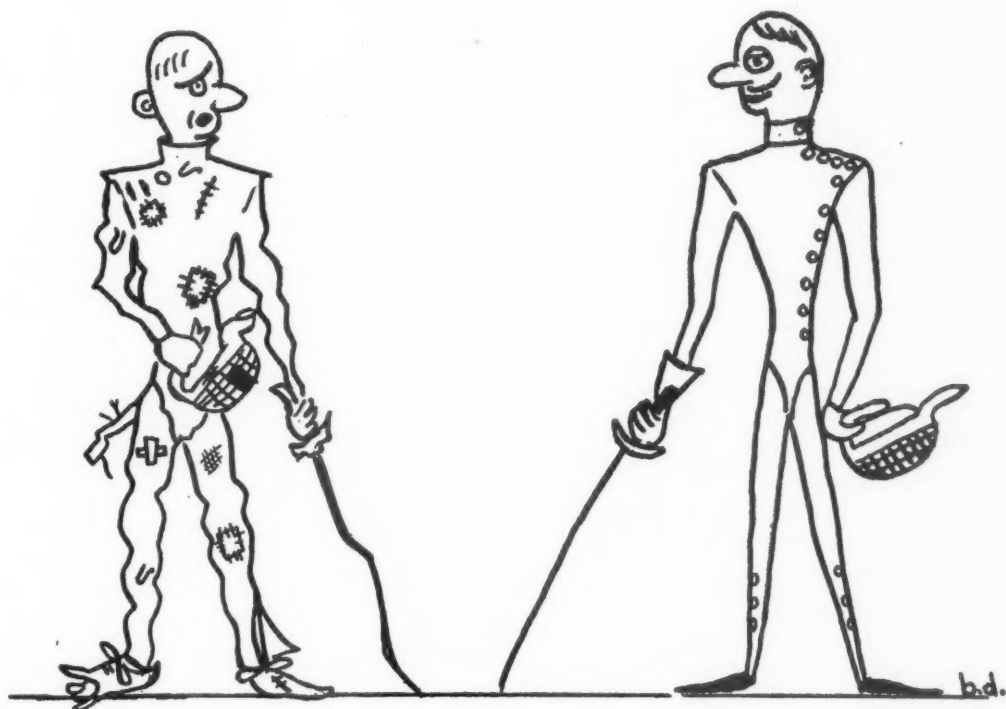
1. Barbara BaxterUnattached
2. Marion ComleyFaulkner S.F.
3. Susan MaguireFaulkner S.F.

Junior Sabre Team at Pasadena YMCA

- Won by Hollywood A.C. (Douglas Jumelet, Hyman Kaplan, Robert Smits).

Senior Foil at Faulkner's

1. Edward CarfagnoLos Angeles A.C.
2. Josef LamplLos Angeles A.C.
3. Sewell ShurtzFaulkner S.F.
4. Albert CarfagnoLos Angeles A.C.



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AFLA NATIONAL CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

- 9—All Eastern Intermediate Foil Team Championship, 1 PM, Newark College of Engineering (367 High St., Newark, N.J.)
Gulf Coast Women's Prep, 2 PM, Galveston Youth Center
Gulf Coast Prep Foil, 2 PM, Galveston Youth Center
Gulf Coast Prep Epee, 3:30 PM, Galveston Youth Center
- 10—All Eastern Intermediate Women's Team Championship, 1 PM, Waterbury Central YMCA (Waterbury, Conn.)
- 13—N.J. Women's Novice, 7:30 PM, Verona H.S.
- 15—No. Cal. Three-Weapon, 8 PM, Olympic Club
- 16—All Eastern Intermediate Epee Team Championship, 1 PM, Plainfield H.S. Gym (119 W. 9 St., Plainfield, N.J.)
Gulf Coast Women's Novice, 2 PM, Texas A&M
Gulf Coast Novice Foil, 2 PM, Texas A&M
Gulf Coast Prep Sabre, 3:30 PM, Texas A&M
No. Cal. Women's Intermediate, 8 PM, Funke F.A.
- 17—All Eastern Intermediate Sabre Team Championship, 12 noon, Rohdes Academy (169 E. 86 St. - thru lobby Loew's theatre, N.Y.)
Wash. D.C. Open Foil, 7 PM, YMCA
- 22—Met. Epee Team (Wash. Sq. Cup) 12 noon, Fencers Club
So. Cal. Intermediate Sabre, 8 PM, Cavaliers
- 23—All Eastern Intermediate Foil Championship, 1 PM, U. of P. Hutchinson Gym (34th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)
Gulf Coast Novice Epee, 2 PM, U. of Houston
Gulf Coast Novice Sabre, 3:30 PM, U. of Houston
No. Cal. Junior Sabre, 8 PM, Halberstadt S.F.
- 24—All Eastern Women's Intermediate Championship, 1 PM, Waterbury Central YMCA (Waterbury, Conn.)
- 29—No. Cal. Junior Foil Team, 8 PM, U. of California
So. Cal. Open Foil, 8 PM, Los Angeles A.C.

MARCH

- 1—All Eastern Intermediate Sabre Championship, 1 PM, U. of P. Hutchinson Gym (34th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)
Gulf Coast Women's Junior, 2 PM, Rice Institute
Gulf Coast Junior Foil, 2 PM, Rice Institute
Gulf Coast Junior Epee, 3:30 PM, Rice Institute
No. Cal. Women's Intermediate Team, 8 PM, Berkeley F.C.
- 2—All Eastern Intermediate Epee Championship, 1 PM, U. S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.)
Wash. D.C. Open Three-Weapon, 1 PM, YMCA
- 7—No. Cal. Junior Sabre Team, 8 PM, Halberstadt S.F.
- 8—**Olympic Tryout**—Epee—(limited entry). 12 noon, Fencers Club
Gulf Coast Women's Team, 2 PM, Galveston Youth Center
Gulf Coast Foil Team, 2 PM, Galveston Youth Center
- 9—**Olympic Tryout**—Sabre—(limited entry). 12 noon, New York A.C.
- 14—No. Cal. Intermediate Foil, 8 PM, Oakland YMCA
So. Cal. Women's Open, 8 PM, Faulkner's
So. Cal. Open Foil Team, 8 PM, Faulkner's
- 15—Gulf Coast Women's Open, 2 PM, Rice Institute
Gulf Coast Open Foil, 2 PM, Rice Institute
Gulf Coast Junior Sabre, 3:30 PM, Rice Institute
- 16—All Eastern Three-Weapon Championship, 12 noon, Fencers Club
No. Cal. Women's "7-touch", 2 PM, Berkeley F.C.
Wash. D.C. Epee-Sabre Team, 1 PM, YMCA
- 21—No. Cal. Intermediate Sabre, 8 PM, Olympic Club
So. Cal. Open Epee, 8 PM, Los Angeles A.C.
- 22—**Olympic Tryout**—Women—(limited entry). 12 noon, Fencers Club
No. Cal. Women's Open, 8 PM, Halberstadt
- 23—**Olympic Tryout**—Foil—(limited entry). 1 PM, Saltus-McBurney Club
- 29—Gulf Coast Sabre Team, 2 PM, Texas A&M
- 30—Wash. D.C. Women's Prep, 1 PM, YMCA
Wash. D.C. Prep Foil, 1 PM, YMCA

APRIL

- 4—No. Cal. Open Foil, 8 PM, Oakland YMCA
So. Cal. Open Epee Team, 8 PM, Los Angeles A.C.
- 5—Met. Women's Open Championship and Qual. Round for Nationals, 12 noon, Fencers Club
Gulf Coast Women's Open, 2 PM, St. Joseph's School
Gulf Coast Open Epee, 2 PM, Rice Institute
Gulf Coast Open Sabre, 3:30 PM, Rice Institute
- 6—Met. Epee-Sabre Team (Lyon Trophy), 12 noon, New York A.C.
Wash. D.C. Three-Weapon Championship, 1 PM, YMCA
- 11—No. Cal. Open Foil Team, 8 PM, Oakland YMCA
- 12—Met. Open Epee Championship and Qual. Round for Nationals, 12 noon, Fencers Club
- 13—Met. Open Sabre Championship and Qual. Round for Nationals, 12 noon, New York A.C.

PLEASE NOTE

The annual epee-sabre team event for the Arthur Lyon medals and trophy ("The Duel"), will be held at the New York Athletic Club on Sunday, April 6th at 12 noon. This interesting competition is open to **two** teams per club, each team to consist of **two** men who must fence with both the epee and sabre against their opponents. This is the only event of its kind and invariably provides an exciting competition.

The Honeycutt Trophy competition for three-weapon teams (April 20) is limited to one team per club; no composite teams. There will be a complete round-robin with 5 touch bouts in every weapon. Each bout loss will be recorded as an additional touch against, so that the loser will always have six touches against him. The team with the fewest touches against it in all matches will be declared the winner.

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